

NOTE

A New Synonym and Revised Status in
Apterothrips (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

Sericothrips apteris Daniel (1904, Entomol. News 15: 295), synonymized under *Anaphothrips secticornis* (Trybom) by Hood (1927, Pan-Pac. Entomol. 3: 173), is a valid species (REVISED STATUS) based on my study of three paratypes of *apteris*, one paratype of *Apterothrips subreticulatus* Bagnall (1908, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. North. Newcastle-on-Tyne (N.S.) 3: 185) (= *secticornis*), and an identified specimen of *secticornis* from a type locality, Albany, Oregon. I also conclude that *apteris* belongs in *Apterothrips*. The type depository of *secticornis* is unknown. According to Mound and Walker (1982, Fauna of New Zealand No. 1: 55), one of the localities mentioned in the original description of *secticornis* by Trybom was Albany, Oregon. *Sericothrips stanfordii* Moulton (1911, U.S.D.A. Bur. Entomol. Tech. Ser. No. 12, part III, p. 52) was assigned to *Anaphothrips* by Moulton (1926, Pan-Pac. Entomol. 3: 23) and later to *Apterothrips* by zur Strassen (1973, Senckenbergiana Biol. 54: 142). A syntype of this species examined in this study is identical to *apteris* (NEW SYNONYMY). The types of *apteris* and *stanfordii* were collected in the same geographic area of California; *apteris* at San Francisco in 1902? and *stanfordii* at Stanford University, Palo Alto, in 1904. Only two species, *apteris* and *secticornis*, are currently assigned to *Apterothrips*.

Apterothrips apteris and *secticornis* are apterous; their antennae are 8 or 9-segmented with segment VI occasionally partially divided; and abdominal tergites and sternites have extensions of the posterior margin (posteromarginal flange). The body coloration of females varies from completely dark brown to the pterothorax or thorax

and first abdominal segment yellow with the rest of the body brown. Antennae are completely brown or the bases of segment III are yellowish brown or segment III and distal part of segment II are yellowish brown; tarsi are yellow or occasionally brown, and remainder of the legs varies from mostly yellow to mostly brown. Body coloration of the males is similar to those of the females; however, *secticornis* males may also have bodies that are mostly yellow with brown head. The two species are readily differentiated by the six major setae on the posterior margin of abdominal sternites IV-VI: *apteris* has the laterad-most setae (B3) at the extreme side of the sternite, thus the insertions of the six setae divide the posteromarginal flange into five sections; conversely, the B3 setae of *secticornis* are located submarginally, thus the insertions of the six setae divide the posteromarginal flange into seven sections. Also, *apteris* usually has the fifth dorsal seta from the middle on abdominal tergites III-VII anterior to the posterior margin and the setal insertion does not divide the posteromarginal flange (occasionally 6 dorsal setae may be present); whereas, the fifth dorsal seta of *secticornis* is on the posterior margin and the posteromarginal flange is divided at the setal insertion.

Jacot-Guillarmod (1974, Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) 7(3): 589) lists *secticornis* from Russia, Europe, Canada, United States (California, Oregon, Hawaii), Argentina, Chile, South Georgia I., Juan Fernandez Is., Easter I., and New Zealand. Mound and Houston (1987, Occ. Pap. Syst. Entomol. 4: 5) report it from Australia, Crozet I., Falkland Is. and Peru. Some of these records are based apparently on misidentifications of *apteris*. I have examined, in the collection

of Thysanoptera in the United States National Museum of Natural History, *secticornis* specimens from Europe, Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Labrador) and United States (Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington). The following *apteris* records from Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guadelupe I., Mexico, Panama, Peru, Australia and New Zealand are based on reexaminations of previously identified *secticornis* material.

I thank W. H. Ewart, University of California, Riverside for reviewing the manu-

script and for additional distribution records, and to the following reviewers for their comments and suggestions: T. Kono, California Dept. of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento; R. J. Gagne and F. C. Thompson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Washington D. C. and M. B. Stoetzel, same laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland.

Sueo Nakahara, *Systematic Entomology Laboratory, PSI, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.*